The Middletown Transcript.

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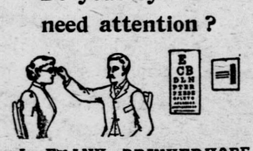

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Armindy's .... Flies

LESSED if I ain't glad to git backhome. Why? Well, if you'd been a livin' for two steady weeks where folks have to be fightin' flies from the time they wake up in the mornin' till the minute they lie down to sleep at night, I'll warrant you'd think it a blessed thing to git back to a place where you let the poor critters dwell in peace.

A month ago Armindy was here vistin', an' before she left she said, 'Car'line, can't you come an' spend two weeks of July with us? I think 'twould be a real pleasant change for you. You ain't never been to the city much, an' I should think you'd like to git out of the country once in a while.'

"That's just about how I do feel, but I tell you I was glad to git back. I'd always knowed Armindy was terrible neat, but I warn't prepared for the wust of it. Tolliver met me at the depot, an' as I hadn't only a valise we went up to their house on the 'lectrics. It's a real nice lookin' place, but land sakes! Spick and span!—you never seen nothin' like it. The lawn was mowed down within an inch of its life, and you couldn't see the sign of a weed on the brick walk. Even in the geranium beds every geranium was topped off an' trimmed down to jest the exact hight an' size of its neighbor. But bless ye, when you got to the door you realized the spick an' spanness of it all. Tolliver took me round to the back door, Armindy was nervous,' so he said, 'about anybody comin' in the front way, it faded the carpet so.'

"Well, it was nice on the back porch. There was row o' little flower pots set out as neat as you please, every one jest five inches apart from the other. Tolliver commenced beatin' the air with a long, spindlin' thing they had hung by the door. I couldn't see a sign of a fly, but I suppose he did, for he made a terrible time over it, an' Armindy cried, 'Now, don't you let in a fly on your life, Tolliver,' and then she said, 'Well, Car'line, we're real glad to see you.'

"She come to shake hands with me, but she had a wire fly-killer in her hand, an' instead of lookin' me in the face she was starin' right past me, a-huntin' flies. There wasn't a fly in that house. 'Twas neater 'n wax, too, but you better believe they didn't enjoy it.

"Most every window was kept closed an' the curtains tight down. When Tom Angus come back from down south he told of how they used to hunt centipedes an' scorpions an' fight 'em out of the houses. Well, the times Armindy had, used to just make me think of that. I believe three flies got in during the time I was there, an' there wasn't a soul in the house h d peace or rest till they were killed. Tolliver an' Armindy had a wire fly-killer apiece, an' they made me one of newspaper, so I had to help fight' em. If that fly lighted on the ceilin' Tolliver would go an' get the step ladder to kill it. But ten to one 'twould git away from him, an' it would be contrary. If it had come into my house, 'twould have lighted down on 'most anything, but at Armindy's it didn't. It would jest buzz about in the air an' I defy the patentest fly-killer ever made to kill a fly when it won't light. Tolliver would tiptoe up to it when it did light down, an' deal it a smashin' blow, but ten to one it would git away. Then he'd say "Doggone it.' If he'd have said anything worse than that Armindy would have give it to him.

"Well, I tell you I've seed the whole three of us all tuckered out an' ready to drop jest because of one fly. I couldn't even go out on the porch for a breath of air or a bit of sunshine without tremblin' an' without feelin' Armindy's eyes right on me. An' 's for the butcher 'n grocer, they seemed clear scared to come there. Tolliver went out an' in as hasty as if he'd been shot, an' when the neighbors come over they just talked a minute through the screen door. I guess they knowed her.

"But land o' goodness, ain't I thankful to git home! My house aint chuck full of flies like some folks,' for I have good screens all over it, only the sunshine comes in and the summer air blows through it, an' if a fly or two does git in once in a while I don't make the peace of the hull household depend on gittin' them out again."—*American Argriculurist.*

According to a celebrated anatomist there are upwards of 5,000,000 little glands in the human stomach. These glands pour out the digestive juices which dissolve or digest the food. Indigestion is want of juice, weakness of glands, need of help to restore the health of these organs. The best and *most natural* help is that given by Shaker Digestive Cordial. Natural, because it supplies the materials needed by the glands to prepare the digestive juices. Because it strengthens and invigorates the glands and the stomach, until they are able to do their work alone. Shaker Digestive Cordial cures indigestion certainly and permanently. It does so by natural means, and therein lies the secret of its wonderful and unvaried success.

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Editor (to aspiring writer)—you should write so that the most ignorant can understand what you mean.

Aspirant—Well, what part of my paragraph don't you understand, sir?

The New Woman in Politics

The Democratic Campaign Directed by a Daughter of Eve.

OMEN in bloomers and women in politics so long have furnished food for the professional jesters and the struggling humorists that the public has come to look upon them as a sort of twin sisters, equally amusing and equally harmless, says a writer in the *New York "Press."* But no one knows better than the veteran campaigner how mistaken is the public in its opinion of the women in politics; he recognizes in her a powerful ally and a successful vote getter, and he treats her as such.

For weeks Miss Helen Varick Boswell, chairman of the Woman's Republican Association, has been almost a daily visitor at the Republican National Headquarters, and no astute politician with deep laid and cunning schemes for conducting the camgaign is received with more attention and courtesy.

A BORN POLITICIAN

She is a born politician, confirmed in the Republican faith, and, as the following little incident shows, she acts ually stays awake nights thinking up schemes for defeating the enemy. Not long ago her maid, who has caught some of her mistress's political enthusiasm, and who takes a great if not altogether enlightened interest in the issues of the day, came to Miss Boswell and confessed that her father, the janitor of a neighboring flat, was going to vote for Bryan and free silver. "You see," she explained rather apologetically, "they tells us we will have more money if they gets free silver, and of course, that's what us poor people needs most. He says money weren't never to scarce with him as it are now, and he guesses he'll have to vote for Mr. Bryan."

HER FIRST CONVERT.

Never did a missionary ponder longer over a method of reaching a benighted heathen than did Miss Boswell in her efforts to show that misguided janitor the error of his reasoning. A good part of that night she thought about it, and before she went to sleep she had hit upon a plan which she hoped would be successful. The next morning, when the janitor dropped in to see his daughter, she met him and asked him if he really had made up his mind to vote for Bryan and free silver. The janitor admitted that he had.

"You see," he began, "we'll have more money then, and that's what I need most."

"You have a sister in the old country still, haven't you, John," Miss Boswell interrupted.

"Two of them."

"And do you ever send them any money?"

"Indeed I do. Whenever I can lay by a pound, they gets it regular."

"You take down about five dollars now, don't you and buy an exchange."

"About that."

"Now do you realize that just as soon as we have free silver you will have to pay ten dollars instead of five for every pound you send to your sisters?"

John had not realized it, and the knowledge rather stunned him. Miss Boswell then explained to him in a manner which he could understand, how England and all the countries of Europe would refuse to accept our dollar, debased by free coinage, and when John left the house it was with the firm conviction that the election of Bryan was the worst thing that could happen to him and his sisters.

***

The Woman's Republican Association is throughly organized, and from its headquarters it intends to begin at once a definite and well-laid plan of action against the enemy.

In the tenement house district, where the free-silver heresy already has crept in, the women propose to wage an active battle. Not only will little political tracts, carefully edited and setting forth in the simplest language the vital questions of the campaign, be scattered broadcast, but missionaries from headquarters will go among the women, reasoning personally with them against the false doctrine which they have listened to for months. These women of the tenements are in many cases the purseholders of the family, and to a great extent they control the votes of their husbands and brothers.

It is through them that the association aims to reach the actual voter.

"I contrul thray votes moiself in this vary tinnement," declared a stout woman with a fat, round smile and an Erin-go-bragh accent, "and nivver a wan of 'em will vote fur that crrazy free silver fake, not from this minnit." One of the missionaries had employed the argument that converted the janitor upon the stout woman, who was also a doubter, and with the same satisfactory result. Thousands of people in the tenements have relatives whom they are either supporting in the old country or are sending money to bring them over here, and to explain to them that with a debased currency their little pound which they send religiously and regularly across the seas will only be worth half a pound when it gets there is the most convincing and clinching argument that can be used.

OR the first time in the history of the Republic a woman is virtually directing a Presidential campaign, and Mrs. W. J. Bryan, wife of the Democratic candidate, is the woman. Her first act of domination over such politicians as Jones, of Arkansas, Gorman, of Maryland, and the others who wished to have the headquarters of the Executive Committee at Washington was her successful effort to have them located in Chicago. Since then her voice has been the most influential of any in the Popociatic counsels—not excepting the voice of her husband.

What will be the next and how far she will succeed in ruling the roost through the remainder of the campaign surely will be of general interest—greater possibly than the speeches of the Boy Orator himself. Perhaps his present speaking tour in New York State, in spite of his announcement that he had done speaking in the East for the present, is due to her influence.

Personally Mrs. Bryan is of agreeable though not at all of striking appearance. Her face is pale, but not sallow. Her eyes are gray and look straight ahead. Her expression is serene, with a hint of unbounded ambition, and when she smiles her countenance lights up wonderfully. She would be set down by the most casual observer as a decidedly clever woman. In size she is below the medium, and her figure is slight. Her movements are graceful. She has what is termed repose of manner, and her self-possession under all conditions is one of her most notable characteristics.

SHE IS A NEW WOMAN.

This description may not read like that of a "new woman," but Mrs. Bryan is a "new woman" in the generally understood sense of the term. Surely a woman cannot study law without being entitled to be called "new." Her newness has never led her to adopt any conspicuous style of dress reform, but it has carried with it an apparent dislike for the styles of dress that are affected by women "in society." A woman who has known her for years declares that Mrs. Bryan has never owned or wore a low-cut gown, and her friend adds that she does not believe Mrs. Bryan has ever even indulged in the vanity of a dress with silk linings.

It should not be understood that because Mrs. Bryan is a "new woman" she is deficient in devotion to her children or her husband, for she loves them dearly, according to her acquaintances, and is a model housekeeper. But, as it is hardly necessary to state, her devotion to her children is not of that absorbing nature that is developed in some mothers. Her devotion to her husband is, in fact, the keynote of her entire life, but it is not simply devotion to William Jennings Bryan as a man. She is most devoted, perhaps, to William Jennings Bryan, the public man, and her whole soul is absorbed in the desire that he shall become a paramount figure in American politics. Before she had met Mr. Bryan she must have had ambitions for herself, since she was carefully educated, apparently with a view to a career of her own. But since her marriage she has enlisted every faculty of her own in the endeavor to push him into prominence, and to keep him there.

HELPS HIM IN HIS SPEECHES.

It is well understood by her friends, to whom she has talked freely about it, that she has been of the greatest assistance to the Boy Orator in preparing his speeches. She devoted hours of the hardest kind of work to his tariff speech in the House of Representatives that first attracted national attention to him. By the time it was finished she knew every line and every syllable of it by heart. By what was for him a lucky chance Bryan was requested a short time before he was to deliver his tariff speech to pronounce a eulogy upon a fellow member of the House. Mrs. Bryan was in the gallery during the delivery of this eulogy, which, to the husband on the floor and the wife who was listening to him was virtually a rehearsal of the tariff speech. She was there for the purpose of studying the effect of his voice in the House, and by prearranged signals she informed him all through the speech whenever he was speaking too loud and whenever he allowed his voice to fall below the proper pitch and volume. So much did Bryan profit by his wife's signals on that day and by her comment afterward that when the time came for him to deliver the tariff speech she had to give him few or no signals at all, although she was in the gallery all the time and was prepared to direct him as before.

When the speech was finished she felt even better satisfied than the Boy Orator himself, and she declared to her friends that she felt like taking off her hat and throwing it up into the air for pure joy. It is understood that she worked as hard as he did, too, on both his convention and his New York speeches.

She is held to have much more self-control than her husband—to be a "better actress than he is an actor," as one who has watched them closly since the nomination puts it. Sometimes, especially when there has been frost in the air at his speeches and receptions in the East, she must have felt uncertain and anxious about the result, but if so, her face has never shown it, though the candidate himself has often looked worried. To all appearances she has no doubt sustaining value to him.

GIRLHOOD, EDUCATION, MARRIAGE

Mrs. Bryan was born Baird, and christened Mary E. Her father was a merchant in Perry, Ill., and, because of his business position in the little town, was a person of much influence. Naturally, the members of his family shared the regard in which he was held by his townspeople. But early in her life Mary E. began to be respected by the neighbors because of her own ability and her studious ways. She attended the common schools until she was 16, then she took an academic course and after that, as her father was desirous of giving her every opportunity to get the mental cultivation she so much desired, she entered the annex of the Illinois college. In the freshman class, that year, was a young man named Bryan, between whom and Miss Baird there soon arose a strong friendship. In a certain sense they were rivals as to scholarship though not in the same classes. When graduation time arrived each was graduated at the head of the class, each was class valedictorian, and it is a question which made the most favorable impression upon the auditors on that occasion.

They were not engaged to be married until a little later, and their marriage did not take place for perhaps a years. She did not begin to study law until after he had entered politics, and her only object in taking up a legal course at that time was to enable herself to attend to the details of his professional business, so as to give him more time for politics. She never had an idea of practicing her profession, though she has been duly admitted to the bar.

Like her husband, she is a Presbyterian and believes in her church. She believes, too, in women's clubs. She is a member of W. A. C., it is said—though just what this is the writer does not know—and was one of the founders of the Sorosis of Lincoln, Neb., a club of women which is devotod to purely intellectual matters. She rides the wheel and believes in it as an influence that will tend greatly to increase the health of those who use it. Her three children, Ruth, 11 years old; William, Jr., 5, and little Gracie, who is only 3 years old, are decidedly fond of their mama receive a good deal of attention from her when she is not busy with public matters.

FUN FOR HER.

The Clever Girl Rider Who Played the Amateur.

Morton is not his name, but it will serve to conceal his identity. In years gone by he played baseball, rowed, and gained more than local distinction as an all-round athlete. He has heavy shoulders, big, strong hands, and an elasticity of movement that can only be had on the shady side of life when a man has not neglected his physicial education. In addition to this, he is a man of the world, who would laugh at the smooth confidence worker and make quick work of the wily bunco steerer. But who can predict when there is a woman in the case?

He went to the house of his old friend and met the pretty sister-in-law. She was exuberant with animal spirits and wanted to learn how to ride a wheel. He was not only willing but anxious to coach her. For an hour, on one of the hottest nights that have been visited upon Detroit for a century, he ran up and down the street, steadying the bicycle and trying to encourage the handsome amateur. Her sister was there, urging caution, and pleading with the rider not to take such dangerous chances.

With perspiration and exertion came maledictions. He thought the wheel was possessed because it rushed at every post and tree. He mentally condemned her as one of the most awkward women now on the footstool. There was profanity in his mutterings and an ugly glint in his eye. But what can lay the spirit of an old warhorse or a one-time athlete? He might fall in a fit or compromise on a stroke of apoplexy, but surrender, never! After his blood had reached blast-furnace heat and his face looked as does the sun in the luring atmosphere of Indian summer, she seemed to pull herself together, and while he gritted his teeth, wondering angrily whether there was a God in Israel, she said:

"Now balance me for a start, and I will try it alone."

Away she went like a flash. For a moment he stood stupefied, and then he thought, "That fool girl will run straight into the river, for she can't stop." For blocks he chased her. He was in a lather of heat and a self-supplied deluge of perspiration. Finally, when he was a fit subject for the Fire Department, she drew gracefully up to the curb, sprang from her wheel, and saluted him with a mocking laugh. She is one of the cleverest riders that ever mounted a saddle. But what could the old athlete do? She was a woman.—Detroit Free Press.

At a Glance

anyone can see the difference between the twin-bar of clear, pure

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ADVICE TO THOSE CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

My advice to dem what contemplates marriage am, don't yo' worry at all; but adwise am a good deal like castor oil; it am much easier to give than it am to take.

Don't marry the first gal dat yo' think yo' am in love wid. First love am like de first set of baby teeth; don't amount to much, nohow.

Don't marry unless yo' am earning enough to support a wife in a little better style than what she am used to.

Don't marry a girl who has any married sister. Married sisters am ebery bit as bad as mother-in-laws, and sometimes a great deal worser.

Don't marry a girl who thinks she am better than you. My reason for this, I think, am obvious.

Don't marry a girl that am always before the looking-glass. This kind of a girl thinks more of pleasing some other feller than she does of pleasing her husband.

Don't marry a girl who am envious. This kind of a girl will spend more money in trying to look better than her neighbors than you'll be able to earn.

Don't marry a giri who am fond of gossip. She will make trouble for you, herself and everybody else. None but the ignorant gossip.

Don't marry a girl who am fond of admiration. She am the kind that prefers to be wit some man other than her husband, and am always gadding the streets.

Don't marry a girl who am too high-toned to go to housekeeping, but am willing to board. This kind of a girl am like a mule; born tired.

Don't marry a girl who sees ebery-body that passes the house. If you does, she will see more than you do; and will ease her mind by saying: "What the eyes don't see the heart don't grieve after." The heart grieves more after what the eyes don't see than what they do.

Don't marry a girl who am always complaining that she neber has anything. You might give this kind of a girl the whole earth wit a 10-foot barbed-wire fence around it, and she wouldn't be satisfied.

Don't marry a girl out of pity for the way she tells you she am treated at home. If a girl finds fault with her paternal roof, she will complain worser about the roof placed ober her head by her husband.

Don't marry a girl who expects you to help her wit the housework. If you do, she will lose what little respect she had for you before marriage.

Don't marry a girl unless you expect to take her miles away from her former home. Should you fail to take this adwise, may the good Lord pity you.

Don't marry a girl who wants you to give up eberything for her sake, and she make no sacrifices. This kind of a girl am a hog.

Don't marry jus' for the sake of being married. Some young men marry for the same reason that they join a secret society; out of curiosity. Better to join a dozen secret societies than to join one unsecret society. It don't take long to become initiated into a secret society, but it takes a lifetime to get initiated to married life, and you are riding the goat until death relieves you.—*'Frisco Wave.*

Be Sure You Are Right

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

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After the spanking.—Mother—It hurts mother more than it does you, my son.

Willie—Why don't you holler, then.

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AN ANSWER AT LAST.

Man is said to be a creature of reason. Delaware Republicans should show themselves reasonable and should act from the dictates of reason. Republican newspapers should lead in this matter and by a plain statement of facts should aim at the truth. All are agreed that many important issues are involved in this campaign, and the way for Republicans to get together is to consider the truth and then act with reason.

The TRANSCRIPT has a query to submit to Mr. Addicks special organ, the *State Sentinel*, for information. It is the substance, so said, of Mr. Addicks speach before the members of the National Committee at St. Louis :

"I made Mr. Higgins Senator, and I defeated him."

It is not of the defeat that we inquire, that is understood, the how and why and wherefor—but in what way did Mr. Addicks make Mr. Higgins Senator? The *Sentinel* has said that at the time of Mr. Higgins' election Mr. Addicks was not known to a dozen people down the State. Mr. Addicks statement is a very strange one except with one explanation—that it is false. There may be another. If so, what is it?

If the *Sentinel* will not explain perhaps the other papers which are occasionally favorable to the Addicks cause will do so. It does not matter as to the source of the explanation, so it is made.—August 1st, 1896, TRANSCRIPT.

The question asked by the TRANSCRIPT has been answered in the columns of the *Sentinel* on several occasions. The facts it involves are well-known. They are so well-known that only the persistent pretended ignorance by the Editor of the TRANSCRIPT, of what he ought to have been well informed, only can excuse a repetition of the story.

The Editor will remember that the Republicans controlled the joint assembly of the two houses of the legislature by one vote in 1888, and that it was necessary to have nine votes in the caucus, and sixteen in the assembly to nominate and elect a Senator. He will probably also remember that one Republican member of the assembly refused to vote in caucus for either Massey or Higgins, and that he left the caucus rather than be compelled to vote for either of these men as the Republican nominee. The man who bolted the caucus was then, and is now, a warm personal friend of J. Edward Addicks; and it was by Mr. Addicks that he was induced to vote for Mr. Higgins and elect him Senator. When this man left the caucus Mr. Addicks went to see him, and advised him in view of the danger arising from a failure to elect a Republican United States Senator, that he had better agree to vote for one or the other of the prominent candidates. In reply the man said he would vote for the man Mr. Addicks would select. After seeing Mr. Higgins, and after Mr. Higgins had assented to the conditions named, Mr. Addicks assured him of the vote necessary to elect him. Mr. Addicks advised his friend to vote for Mr. Higgins, and he did so. Mr. Higgins repudiated his part of the contract on the very first opportunity.

Mr. Addicks made Mr. Higgins Senator by inducing the member of the State Assembly who held the decisive ballot, to vote for him, a member who would not have so voted under any other conditions. Is that plain enough for the TRANSCRIPT's comprehension? Will it publish this answer as frequently as it has published its query?—*State Sentinel.*

After repeating our inquiry three times we get the above answer. If the *Sentinel* ever gave this information we never saw it and to be candid we do not believe that paper can refer to an issue containing any such representations. It was in 1889, not 1888, that the Republicans controlled the General Assembly on joint ballot by two votes, not one, though the loss of one vote would have made a tie. The nine votes were considered necessary in caucus, otherwise Mr. Massey had been the caucus nominee he having received on several ballots eight of the fifteen votes cast after one had withdrawn. We do not remember that a member "refused to vote for either Massey or Higgins," and being there collecting the ballots as teller it is likely we should know. The gentleman who bolted the caucus stated to Representative Maull, first that he would never support Mr. Treat, the choice of six of the Sussex members, and subsequently when Mr. Massey developed strength he said he would never vote in Assembly for him. The bolter voted for Mr. Smithers while he remained in the caucus, and it was understood that it was Mr. Smithers' influence together with Joshua H. Marvil and others who came up from Laurel that set the matter right and gave to Mr. Higgins the sixteen Republican votes. Indeed it was the argument that this member could be induced to vote for Mr. Higgins and no one else except Mr. Smithers that finally decided the matter in the minds of nine members. A telegram from Indianapolis, the home of President-elect Harrison, calling attention to the necessity to elect, the story in the newspapers of the conversation heard in a Philadelphia hotel by Senator Quay's private secretary of an effort to buy two votes, and the further statement of one of the members to the caucus that the Sunday before the General Assembly convened two men visited his, the member's, house, saying they had fifteen thousand dollars for two votes, and could get the first man if they had the second, drove the Republicans of that caucus to ballot until they had made the nomination. The *Sentinel* must be mistaken on its influences for the *Sentinel* has stated that at this time Mr. Addicks did not know a half dozen men in Kent and Sussex, or at the time of the previous November election perhaps.

We have the declaration of Mr. Higgins that the part refering to Mr. Addicks giving him any assurance of the vote necessary to elect him is a falsehood out of the whole cloth and without a shred of fact out of which to fabricate it, and that being false it follows that there was no contract to repudiate. This is a fair sample of the falsehoods of the campaign.

"When this man left the caucus Mr. Addicks went to see him, and advised him in view of the danger arising from a failure to elect a Republican United States Senator that he had better agree to vote for one or the other of the prominent candidates. In reply the man said he would vote for the man Mr. Addicks would select."

This was very different advice from that given six years later. The danger was courted and was taken by Mr. Addicks at the last General Assembly both as to entering a caucus and as to voting for a Senator. Why this difference?

But that is all past. What of the future? This warm personal friend of J. Edward Addicks is again a candidate for the General Assembly, and it is but a natural inquiry, How can Republicans be expected to vote for a man who bolts caucuses and refuses to be governed by the rules that should govern a party? It is not factional opposition that opposes candidates like that. It is opposition to the rule or ruin policy adopted. How men of judgment can see it any other way we cannot understand.

OPPORTUNITY TO BE LAST.

Last week the chairman and secretary of the Republican State Committee with several friends paid a visit to the National Committee Headquarters in New York. This week Mr. Addicks and several of his close advisers and friends were invited to visit Mr. Hanna with the idea of harmonizing the differences in the party in Delaware, at least to see that but one electoral ticket shall be voted for in November. This should be the desire of every true Republican in the State and it should be accomplished. On Wednesday Mr. Addicks and his party went to New York, saw the members of the National Committee, and the newspaper reports are that Mr. Addicks came out of conference with the declaration "there will be no compromise and we will accept none. If our candidates are accepted we will carry the state for McKinley, and if they are not—" 'There will be no compromise under any circumstances. Never! Never! Never!"

This spirit carried out means the defeat of Delaware Republicanism. It is a further proof that Addicks cares for but one thing—his selfish ambition. He is indifferent to Republican success except that it advances his personal interests. But there are Republicans who are allied with Mr. Addicks who are battling honestly for victory in Delaware. Will they suffer this man to again defeat the party? They can prevent it. They can demand that concession be made on both sides for it is the duty of Delaware to cast her electoral vote for McKinley and Hobart. The Sound Money Democrats, many of them, desire this, and they are entitled to one Republican electoral ticket. The matter rests with the Republicans who are with Addicks, the sincere men among them. What will they do? Will they yield to the selfish dictates of one man to defeat the whole party? They should speak and act. It will be too late after the election, nor can there be any profit to any one in the after-election charge of "You did it—You defeated the party." It is understood that aside from Mr. Addicks and a very few of his close advisers all Republicans in the State desire to see one electoral ticket for McKinley and Hobart, and a harmony in the ranks that shall bring success.

BEGIN talking to a Democratic friend of the strength of the National Democratic Party and of the number of Delaware Democrats who will not vote for Bryan and he will at once refer to the Silver Republicans as an offset. The anti-Bryan Democrats are spoken of by name, they are known by their open declarations, but inquiry being made as to the Silver Republicans and the place of their habitation the information is given that "it is not wise to name them as they do not wish to be annoyed by the importunities of the Republican politicians that they return to the fold." The fact is there are no Silver Republicans in this community, at least not one known to the large number of gentlemen of whom we have made inquiry concerning such. This is only a little pleasantry indulged in by our Democratic friends and since it apparently gives them some comfort and can in no way annoy their political opponents it should be encouraged. The fact is the Bryan campaign needs all the encouragement it can get just now and no one should envy the friends locally of the imaginary pleasure they get out of the idea that Delaware may have a Silver Republican or two.

THE Church and State are separate institutions in this country and should remain such. There is said to be a difference in the Democratic Party of this State touching the religious sentiments of certain of its members. This is unfortunate from a religious standpoint but it is an affair with which Republicans have nothing to do. Whether Mr. Ford was defeated because of his Church connections, whether Mr. Tunnell changed his mind after having promised Mr. Ford and his friends that he would never consent to accept the nomination and thus played him false, or whether four thousand more or less of Mr. Ford's friends in the State will cut Mr. Tunnell at the polls, are questions for the parties interested to settle. So far as the Republican Party is to be benefited by the differences within the Democratic ranks are Republicans interested yet they may sincerely wish that benefit should come in some other way.

IF you would vote in November pay taxes now. The tax gatherer is now receiving the taxes, having announced the places where he will sit to give receipts. On Saturday next, September 5th, he will be in Middletown, and on the following Saturday, September 12th, at Blackbird, and September 16th, at Townsend. Pay your tax.

THE NEW PAPER.

The first number of the "Delaware Economist," James A. Power editor, and L. Ellsworth Smith business manager, was issued on Saturday at Wilmington. It is the official organ of the United Labor League and with the assertion that "the money powers control the commercial press" and suppress facts it proposes to tell the people what is going on. It is radical for silver but in order to prove its independence of the bosses gives expression to the following views of the Democratic State Convention:

If it be true that God hates a coward, what a mighty contempt he must have for the convention which met at Dover Tuesday.

The great battle which is being fought out before the American people is a battle of two opposing principles, and the men who have been nominated by the respective parties, cut no figure, except as the representatives of those opposing principles. To endorse Bryan and to ignore the platform which he represents and on which he stands was the act of a coward; it was the act of men who are willing to sacrifice principle to party expediency. The men who participated in it ought to turn their backs on themselves; they ought to eat their heads, and give the bones to some sawed-off, yellow, mongrel dog.

A man who believes free silver would be destructive to the industries of this country, would be a traitor to his country if he voted for Bryan, and what is true of him is equally true of the man who believing in free silver, would vote for McKinley and the gold-standard. The Dover convention was not Democratic because it failed to endorse Democratic doctrine. It hungered for the loaves and fishes, thirsted for a drink at the public trough. It would have endorsed anything or denounced anything which would seem to assure patronage and plunder.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Major McKinley gave out his letter of acceptance Wednesday evening. It is an able paper, one that every intelligent voter should read. The condition of the times demands that men shall put aside partisanship and substitute patriotism, and every voter should study the issues and cast his vote according to the dictates of his judgment upon them. Not only are the times hard but they are perilous to the congested condition of business which awaits the result of the issues between the great parties. But every intelligent reader understands the condition that confronts the country to-day, a lack of business confidence with idle factories and idle workmen. He may not in his own mind understand the reason, but he should seek for it and from all sides. This is a duty the citizen owes to his country and to himself.

It is impossible for the TRANSCRIPT to give the entire letter of acceptance and we must be content this week to make extracts from his discussion of the silver question, the one of all others now aggitating the people of this country. The letter says:

THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party, and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold.

The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic National Convention as an assult upon the faith and honor of the Government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the Republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

NO BENEFIT TO LABOR.

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges, and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance and so far reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence; but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

WHAT FREE COINAGE MEANS.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion now worth 53 cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the Government, and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The Government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

THE DOLLARS COMPARED.

We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 silver dollars, which are maintained by the Government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the Government.

Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the Government, and not for private account or gain, and the Government had solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The Government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the Government for the benefit of the people.

The Government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of one hundred cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender, and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us, and the most enlightened nations of the world.

The Government having issued and circulated the silver, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statue, to maintain the party.

COULD NOT BE KEPT AT PAR.

These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The Government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit.

It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them, as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the party? What would keep them at par with gold.

There would be no obligation resting upon the Government to do it, and if there were it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make 53 cents in silver worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment.

Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and when her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money.

Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard.

It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent. of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was the gold standard countries and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis."

Other parts of the message will be referred to next week, the tariff part being equally as interesting as the financial.

No stronger speeches have been made in any campaign than McKinley, and Harrison, and Sherman, and Reed, and DePew have made recently. They are appealing to the sober, good sense of the people who are now reading and thinking. There can be no doubt as to the result—McKinley and Hobart will be elected.

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Fertilizer Drill.

Positively the neatest, lightest and strongest Grain and Fertilizer Drill on the market; very simple and durable. Quantity of grain or fertilizer required to the acre can be changed in a moment without using additional wheels.

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The TRANSCRIPT seeks a paid-up subscription list. Advertisers want that class and they are entitled to them. If you have not paid your subscription for a year or longer, and there are a few such on the book, and you do not intend to pay or cannot afford to pay drop a postal card or write a letter to the office stating the facts. Let your paper be stopped, but do it in the fair and honorable way.

The TRANSCRIPT doesn't want to boast of a delinquent of twelve years standing paying twelve silver dollars, nor does it expect to send a collector out over the country to take wheat, chickens, eggs, bacon, etc., on subscription accounts. Such a subscription list is not fair to advertisers nor to the paper. Be so good as to consult the label on your paper and if in arrearage try to make payment in the near future. The arrearage is usually because of forgetfulness.

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Thirty dozen hemstitched Pillow Cases, made of good heavy muslin, size 45x36, at 12½ cents each. Wednesday, 8 o'clock.

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42x36 hemstitched Pillow Cases, fine muslin, 14 cents.

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H. S. GOLDEY, Principal of Goldey Wilmington Commercial and Shorthand College, Wilmington, Del.

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Ladies' fine Paris kid shoes in needle toes, made on 20th century last, which gives the foot a beautiful appearance. Good value at $2.00, here at $1.50.

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THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT

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of Delaware's luscious growth, is a present that any friend appreciates when they are in season. And just as acceptable would a copy of the TRANSCRIPT prove to the friends who once lived in or around Middletown. Send us the names of all your friends who have moved away, with their present address, and we will send sample copies free. We have a copy

For Every Delawarean

whose name is sent to us. Write them on a postal card or make out a long list—it is not impossible to get it too long—and a sample copy will be sent every individual. It will awake pleasant recollection of ye olden time and your friends will enjoy it. This request is to every person, whether subscribers or not,

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The Middletown Transcript

MAILS CLOSE.

Going north, 7.38, a. m., 10.15 a. m., 4.09 p. m
Going south, 8.55 a. m., 4.50 p. m. 5.51 Lock Pouch to Wilmington and Philadelphia. For Odessa, 9.10, 10.45 a. m., and 6.00 p. m. For Warwick, Cecilton, Earleville and Sassafras, 9.10 a. m.

THE CHURCHES IN MIDDETOWN.

Bethesda M. E. Church.—Rev. Isaac L. Wood, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 2 p. m., A. G. Cox, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening, 7.30 o'clock. Junior Epworth League and Epworth Cadets every Friday night at 7 o'clock. Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Monday nights at Parsonage. Women's Foreign Missionary Society, first Friday night of each month. Women's Home Missionary Society, first Thursday night of each month. Mite Society, first Saturday night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2.30 o'clock.

Forest Presbyterian Church.—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services held every Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening at 7.30. Sabbath School will be held every Sabbath morning at 9.15 o'clock, H. C. Ellison, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Junior Society Christian Endeavor every Sunday after noon at 3 o'clock.

Services at Armstrong's Chapel the first Sabbath of each month at 3 p. m.

St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. Wm. J. Wilkie, Rector. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 10.30 a. m. On all other Sundays at 7.30 a. m. Divine services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Evening Prayer on Friday at 3.30 p. m. On all Holy Days service at 10 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Adult Bible Class at 6.45 p. m. The Guild meets every Thursday at 2 p. m., the Ladies on the first and third Fridays of each month at 2 p. m., the Boys' Club on Friday evenings at 7.30 and the Junior Auxiliary on Saturdays at 3 p. m.

LOOK AT YOUR LABEL.

The printed label on your paper shows the date to which your subscription is paid. The subscription price of the paper is a dollar a year, at the same rate for a longer or shorter time. Bills are sent out every six months, in the paper as the postal law allows, but this is some expense and considerable trouble, and it would be a favor if every subscriber who is delinquent for a longer or shorter time would not wait for bills. How many will act on the suggestion?

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 29 1896

Local News.

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Rem edy, it cures; 25 cents.

—The Public Schools of Middletown will open for the fall term on Monday, September 14.

—Always in season, Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). Elegant lunch in Milk. Qt. can 10c.

—Captain Holten's "Colts" will play the Chesapeake City, Md., club, at Chesapeake City, this afternoon.

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter has a full line of carriage and argricultural Implements on hand

Its folly, to lose your poultry when the use of Bragdon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

—The ladies of Pencander Presbyterian Church at Glasgow realized over $100. from the "Birthday Party" held there last week.

—The Ford Morocco Co., Peter J. Ford proprietor, paid to Clerk of the Peace Foard this week the heaviest license fee of the year, $775.76.

—The Delaware State Fair will be held at Dover, beginning 21 September and continuing until the 26th. The management is arranging many attractive feature.

—Mrs. William Taylor made up a family party and went crabbing at "Fox Hole," on Wednesday. There were fourteen in the party and the crabs were very plentiful.

—The gunning season for read and rail birds begins next Tuesday, and sportsmen are anticipating a good season, rail birds especially being reported as plentiful.

—Miss Evelyn Kibler, a graduate of the Middletown Public Schools, has been appointed teacher of the St. Augustine schools on Bohemia Manor and will begin her work September 1.

—Economy Meat Market is what the name implies. The best of meats at the lowest prices at the well-known Echenhofer Shops, West Main street. Give me a call. J. W. Vansant.

They say "to get on in the world" go to "Goldey's," the famous Wilmington (Del.) Commercial and Shorthand College. A position and success forboth sexes quickly assuredby its short courses.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—Dr. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guarauteed. Odontunder and Gas for painless extracting.

—While Mr. and Mrs. John M. Collins, living near Red Lion, were in Wilmington Friday night visiting friends, their home was completely destroyed by fire. The loss was about $2500; partly covered by insurance.

—Forty applications for liquor licenses have been filed for the September term of the New Castle county General Sessions Court, including a new application for Blackbird, one for New Castle and one for Iron Hill.

—Mrs. Alexine Thompson, of Smyrna, Del., has been granted a widow's pension of eight dollars a month commencing April 24th, 1896. She is the widow of William H. Thompson who was 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d Delaware Volunteers, and the pension was secured through Col. John Wainwright, of Wilmington.

—The excursion to Ocean City and Rehoboth on Thursday was the largest of the season. There were 64 tickets to the former place and 9 to the latter sold at the Middletown station alone, and the patronage from the various points along the line was in proportion. The popularity of Ocean City as a sea-side, resort for day excusionists has been phenominal this season.

—We believe that those who desire to save money on COAL, will do well to place their orders in time to have them filled this month, as the price has already advanced once, and will most likely be advanced again 1st of September. Orders must be in before the 20th to insure August price viz: $5.50 cash per 2240 lbs., high grade coal delivered on your sidewalk, or shoveled into your bin from cart.

G. E. HUKILL.

—ICE CREAM.—Booth's Celebrated Ice Cream which is unsurpassed, owing to the hard times will be sold from 10 to 25 per cent lower now and in the future, both wholesale and retail. Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. The retail price per qt. in box 25c, 24c in tureen 90c in can packed and delivered in town. GEO. BOOTH, Main street, Rice's old ice cream stand.

—A church picnic under the auspices of St. Dennis' R. C. Church, of Galena, was given in McCauley's woods Tuesday afternoon and evening and was largely attended Price's Orchestra of Middletown furnished music and dancing was one of the principal features. An elaborate supper was served the menu consisting of many of the old fashioned deliacies that have made Maryland cooks famous, and Maryland hospitality proverbial.

—St. Anne's Sunday School pic-nicked in "McDowell Grove" on Mr. H. B. McDowell's farm on Wednesday and the little people had a happy day.

—Our venerable townsmen, Mr. William Price is confined to his home with Sciatic rheumatisin, and un able to walk without the aid of crutches.]

—Jessie L. Shepherd lost a horse on Wednesday. He was driving up from Massey's, Md., the horse taking sick when near Sassafras. He drove up to a farm house and tried to administer relief but the horse soon died.

—Miss Salye Cochran gave a "Watermelon Slush" at "Peoria" Wednesday evening, which was a very delightful occasion. The guests of honor were Miss Jones and Miss Martin, of Philadelphia, who have been Mrs. Bailey's visitors at "Locust Lawn." There were thirty-five present and dancing was the principal diversion of the evening. The artistic arrangement of the refreshment table was very pleasing to the eye as was the elaborate spread of fine fruits to the taste, and the evening was much enjoyed.

—The first week of the tent meeting in Price's woods near Warwick has been quite successful, Rev. C. E. McCoullough, pastor in charge, is a very energitic man and he sees that nothing lags. Rev. W. J. Neepier, of St. Lukes, M. P. Church, Philadelphia, preached excellent sermons on Sunday, the morning discourse being the "Salvation of the Israelites and the Destruction of the Egyptians." Rev. W. J. Floyd has assisted this week and Rev Daniel Wilkie will preach to-morrow. Services every evening and Tuesday and Thursday afternoon during next week.

—"Rose Hill," one of Capt. Woodhull's, beautiful farms on the Sassafras river was a center of peach traffic this week. On Monday morning early a visitor there found nineteen wagons waiting to be filled with peaches, fresh from the orchard, men and women having come from far and near to get choice fruit. There were hucksters and small dealers among them and many Pennsylvannia farmers, who wanted peaches for family use, working on the co-operative plan of one man getting a load to be divided among several neighbors. Nine hundred baskets at 50cts. per basket were thus readily disposed of.

—The leap year dance given by the ladies of Middletown at Augustine Pier last night was a very notable event, Mrs. H. A. Pool, Miss Blanche Cochran and Miss Edith Derrickson were the committee on arrangements, and the patrons were Messrs. H. A. Pool, William R. Reynolds and William Brady; The TRANSCRIPT goes to press too early to give a full report, hence a description of the gentlemen's costumes and the "bean" of the ball must be omitted. But we are sure it was an "exquisite ball," and the ladies as escorts quitted themselves like men in gallantry no doubt giving the "boys" many points as to how to manage a ball.

—The colored camp meeting at Ebenezer, near Vandyke's Station was disturbed on Sunday by a riotous fight among some of the visitors who were said to have been indulging too freely in "fire water." Pistols were fired and knives were used and a bloody scene was witnessed, the minister having to flee for safety, and the meeting abandoned until evening when order was restored. There were several colored men and boys badly hurt, Al. Ponza having severe wounds about the head. Will Wiggins, one of the fighters, has not been seen since the melee, and some think he was shot and killed.

—The funeral of Rev. Father DeRuyter on Tuesday, was one of the largest and most impressive ever seen in Wilmington. He was a well known and popular young priest and founder of St. Joseph's Industrial School, and was also the leading spirit in starting the Industrial Home and village for colored orphans at Clayton, his special work being the betterment of the colored race. He was only 40 years old, and his sudden death from heart disease last Friday, removes one of the most active and aggressive workers in the religious and philanthropic circles of the Catholic church. He was buried at Clayton. Rev. Father Welbers, of Richmond, Va., has been appointed his successor.

—Dr. Walter V. Woods' many friends here and in Odessa will be pleased to learn of his success and advancement in his profession since taking up his abode in Philadelphia. Besides having a very comfortable private practice, he is a member of the medical staff of the Medico-Chirurgical College, and was recently placed at the head of the clinical department of Gynecology and visiting Gynecologist to the hospital. Dr. Woods was very successful in his practice at Odessa where he resided until about two years ago, when he was induced to give up the arduous life of a country practitioner for a more congenial field. His qualifications as a physician and a man fit him well for his new duties. The TRANSCRIPT, with many more old friends, offers congratulations.

Kent Prohibitionists.

The Kent county Prohibitionists met at Dover on Tuesday and nominated the following ticket:

State Senator—John Heyd, South Murderkill hundred.

Representatives—L. M. Price, Duck Creek hundred; C. F. Harper, Little Creek; E. A. Evans, Kenton; John W. Hopkins, East Dover; Edward Saulsbury, West Dover; Beniah Tharp, Mispillion; James Jacobs, Milford.

Delegates to Constitutional Conventiou—Charles H. Register, James R. Jarrell, Matthew Ford, Duck Creek hundred; W. F. Collins, Kenton; R. M. Cooper, Little Creek; John Hutton, Charles Fenn, East Dover; Wm. S. McIlvaine, South Murderkill; William B. Turner, Mispillion; Dr. J. D. West, North Murderkill.

Levy Court Commissioners—George M. Stevenson, Duck Creek hundred; James Keith, East Dover; William Frear, North Murderkill; Charles C. Case, South Murderkill; Evan Lewis, Mispillion.

County Treasurer—William Denney East Dover hundred.

Sheriff—John H. Outten, Mispillion hundred.

Coroner—Henry Bourke, South Murder, kill hundred.

County Committee—Charles H. Register, James H. Morris, Dr. C. O. Swinney Smyrna; W. F. Collins, Jefferson Cooper Cheswold; John Hutton, John W. Hopkins, Dover; W. S. McElvaine, Canterbury; W. B. Turner, Harrington; Thomas J. Taylor, Farmington.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Rev. I. L. Wood will preach in the M. E. Church, to-morrow, both morning and evening.

Y. P. S. C. Endeavor meeting Sunday evening at 6.45. Topic, "The happiness of Heaven." Leader Miss Mary Rothwell.

"The Rebukes to the Scribes, Pharisees and Lawyers," is the subject for the Epworth League meeting on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, sharp. To be led by Mr Banning.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

(If you have been away on a visit, or have visitors at your home send us the news send it early. What may seem of no interest to you, may be pleasing to some one else. We are always pleased to publish any items of personal or local mention and cordially invite our patrons to furnish us the facts.)

—Mrs. Charles Devallinger spent the week in Philadelphia.

—Miss Rosie Tibetts, of Elkton, is the guest of Mrs. George Booth.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barnett spent Monday with friends at Clayton.

—Misses May and Della Clayton are visiting friends at Kirkwood.

—Miss Mattie Mullens, of Philadelphia, is visiting Miss Mary A. Pool.

—Miss May E. Unruh, of Wilmington, is visiting Mrs. W. S. Letherbury.

—Miss Daisy Naudain left yesterday for a visit with Wilmington friends.

—Miss Louise Reynolds entertained Miss Cooper, of Camden, on Monday.

—Miss Ada Cochran is entertaining Miss Fannie Dunbar, of Pittsburg, Pa.

—Miss Marie Williamson, of Philadelphia, is a guest at Mr. A. G. Cox's.

—Miss Bessie Dodd, of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Isabel Walmsley.

—Miss Lou Vallandigham, of Newark, is visiting at Dr. I. S. Vallandigham's.

—Miss Bessie S. Anderson is visiting relatives in Woodstown, New Jersey.

—Mr. Lester Covington, of New York City, is a guest at Dr. W. E. Barnard's.

—Misses Vicie Wilson and Maggie Brothers visited friends in Clayton this week.

—Mrs. J. J. Shannon and Miss Mary Maloney have been on a visit to Baltimore.

—Miss Bersha Edwards, of the TRANSCRIPT office, is spending a short vacation at Dover.

—Miss Lida McNamee, of near North East, Md., is the guest of Mrs. Anna M. Griffith.

—Mr. and and Mrs. Charles Jones spent Sunday at his brother's, Mr. Daniel Jones at Cecilton.

—Miss Mattie Johnson, of Snow Hill, Md., is visiting at Mr. William Johnson's, on Green street.

—Mr. E. B. Purnell, of Sandoval, Ills. is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Edwin Prettyman.

—Mrs. Winfield Yothers and little son LeRoy, of Philadelphia, are summer visitors at Mr. A. G. Cox's.

—Miss Lillie Scott left on Wednesday for Rehoboth, where she is the guest of Dr. B. B. McKee and family.

—Miss Sherman, of Washington, D. C., is spending the summer with her cousins, Misses Dorsey at Bohemia.

—Mrs. W. J. H. Ligo and daughter Emma, of Philadelphia, are guests of her mother, Mrs. Catherine Merritt.

—Mrs. Clara Fisler, *nee* Lippincott, and little daughter Atheline, of Wilmington, are guests of Miss Mary Lippincott.

—Mrs. John Campbell, *nee* Miss Lizzie Bucke, and son Willie, of Philadelphia, were guests at Miss Rachel Ireland's.

—Miss Ada Lockwood, Lockwood Starn and Adolphus Ginn spent several days this week with friends at Augustine Pier.

—Miss Emma Merritt and sister, Mrs. Lingo, have been rusticating at their brother's, Mr. George Merritt, this week.

—Miss Edith Carpenter, of Philadelphia, and Miss Myrtle Townsend, of Townsend, spent Wednesday with Miss Helen Smith.

—Miss Elizabeth Wallace, of Dover, arrived in town on Monday and is a guest at Mr. J. B. Messick's pleasant home at the West End.

—Mr. and Mrs. George T. French have returned to their home in Chicago, after a month's sojourn with his father and sister in town.

—Miss Mary Beasten accompanied her sister, Mrs. J. M. Rothwell who returned home on Monday after a two weeks' visit in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Muir, of Indianapolis, en route to Kent county, stopped off in Middletown for a short time on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Landram and little daughter, Katie May, of Louisville, Ky., are guests of Miss Marie Lockwood, at her father's near Warwick.

—Representative and Mrs. Horace Brown, and Miss Edith Prettyman, of Seaford, spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Prettyman.

—Misses Eugenie and Will Beasten gave a five o'clock tea Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Fisler and her hostess, Miss Mary Lippincott.

—Mr. Frank L. Nowland, of Philadelphia, visited his parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Nowland this week. Mr. Spencer Harper accompanied him.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McWhorter and son Thomas, returned home Thursday evening from a very pleasant visit to their daughter in Providence, R. I.

—Mr. and Mrs. Leo Waller, of New London, Conn., formerly of Middletown, are visiting old friends here, guests of Mr. Fennimore, near town.

—Dr. S. M. Pool, of Pittsburg, Pa., is now making his usual summer visit to his old home and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. Pool, of McDonough.

—Hon. W. J. Smith, of Elkton, one of Cecil county's leading Republicans who says Maryland is certain for McKinley and Hobart, was in town on Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Letherbury returned home on Tuesday after a pleasant season at Atlantic City, Mrs. Letherbury having joined her husband there on Friday.

—Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Ritchie have as their guests, Rev. C. T. Morgan, of Haverhill, Mass., and Miss Eva Ritchie, of Philadelphia, the uncle and sister to the doctor.

—Dr. J. C. Stites and Mr. William G. Lockwood attended a lawn party given by Misses Colbourne, at their summer home, near Delaware City, Wednesday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. W. Metts, of Philadelphia, returned home yesterday after spending the week with their daughter, Mrs. Allen, who is spending the summer in town

—Miss Edna Howell left on Wednesday for her home in the "Sunny South," taking with her many good wishes for a safe journey. She has many friends here who regret her leaving.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Cook, of Philadelphia, are guests at Mr. C. M. Stanger's. Mr. Ossie Gooding and friend, Mr. Nickerson, of Wilmington, were also guests of Mr. Stanger's over Sunday.

—Friends of Mr. Wm. A. Kelly, of Chicago, formerly a resident of Middletown, have received cards of invitation to his wedding on August 22d. Miss Belle Campbell, of Byron, Illinois, was the bride.

—Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Barnard and their brother, Mr. Lester Covington, of New York, spent several days this week at Betterton, the fisherman's paradise, and were very successful with hook and line, large quantities of fine white perch of the Chesapeake variety being displayed before the admiring eyes of their friends upon their return home Thursday, and the fish were as toothsome as they were pretty and abundant.

—Miss Hodge left yesterday for Springfield, Mass., and expects to spend the coming year with her father in their New England home, where she has been elected a teacher in the same school where she taught before coming to Middletown. During her stay here of less than two years she has endeared herself to the people by her kindly manner and disposition and all have felt the sunshine of her stay among us; her going is occasion of much regret. Miss Hodge is Mrs. Wilkie's sister and not only in the rectory but in the whole parish she has been a veritable "little sister."

ODESSA NOTES.

Miss Velma Moore is quite sick at her home near town.

H. Clay Temple, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. W. N. Van Dyke.

Henry Heller was among the passengers on the Steamer Clio on Wednesday.

Mrs. Amelia Vandegrift has returned from an extended visit to Port Penn.

Mrs. Edwin S. Wood, of Horsham, Pa., is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. V. Aspril, Jr.

Miss May Hutchin, of Lawrence, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Townsend.

Messrs. Cookman Bryan, of Baltimore, and Will Bryan, of Philadelphia, are being entertained by their sister, Mrs. E. P. Roberts,

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gauze and son Edgar, of Wilmington, are guests of Mrs William A. Davis.

Richard Lightcap, formerly of this town, but now of New Castle, is spending his vacation at home.

Augustus Richardson, of Philadelphia, is spending several days with his former school friend, Joseph Williams.

Mr. Frank B. Watkins left on Thursday for Bethchem, N. H., whither he goes each year on account of his health.

Mrs. John Appleton is again comfortably domiciled at her home on High street after spending a pleasant summer with friends in lower Delaware.

The many friends of Mr. Wesley W. Walker were startled to hear of his sudden death on Wednesday. Mr. Walker was for many years a resident of Odessa but subsequently moved to Philadelphia and engaged in the commission business. The body will be brought to Odessa for burial to-day.

The funeral of Mr. John Peterson on Monday, was largely attended by friends from Philadelphia, Smyrna and other places where he was so well and favorably known. Mr. Peterson had been an invalid for many years and his patience and fortitude during his last long illness were remarked by all who came in contact with him. Interment was made in the cemetery at Smyrna.

The Brownie Tennis Club has enlivened Odessa this week by the annual tournament. The actual contests began on Monday and continued until Friday evening when the conqueror was duly crowned and amply fed. At this writing the contest has narrowed down to a passage at arms between Harry S. Townsend and George Heldmyer, the victor to contest in the finals with Watkins Foard.

DELAWARE CITY.

Miss Laura Frempt is in Philadelphia.

Dr. F. S. Dunlap visited Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. C. Johannes spent Monday in Wilmington.

Mrs. James E. Sadler was in Wilmington on Wednesday.

Capt. Charles Smith, of Wilmington, was in town on Friday.

Miss Agnes Ubil has returned from a visit to Salem, N. J.

Joseph Reeves is visiting his sister in Bucksport, Maine.

James H. Clark and Miss Jennie spent Tuesday in Philadelphia.

Gilbert Green, of Smyrna, was the guest of friends in town on Sunday.

Miss Nellie Swan has returned from a protracted stay at Ocean Grove.

The Methodist Sunday School went to Woodland Beach on Wednesday.

Mrs. George C. Bennett, daughter and son, have returned to Harrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reeves, of Elmira, N. Y., visited his parents this week.

Mrs. Alex. Jarrell and Mrs. Charles New kirk visited Philadelphia on Friday.

Mrs. N. Geo. Price and Miss Lou returned from their summer outing on Friday.

Mrs. George N. Bright is home again from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Clarence Pool.

The colored society of Odd Fellows' held a convention in Delaware City on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry White, from near State Road Station, were in town on Tuesday.

Miss Berenice Keane entertained Miss Fannie Dilworth, of Port Penn, on Wednesday.

Samuel Hayes who has been the guest of friends near town, has gone back to Philadelphia.

The Misses Colburn have returned from a several weeks cruise on their yacht "Venitza."

Misses Cora and Lida Dunlap returned from a visit to relatives in Wilmington on Thursday.

Earby Fountain, who has been spending his vacation at home, has gone back to Philadelphia.

Misses Ada and Essie Price, who hav been visiting relatives here, have returned to their home in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs Crooks, and Mrs. McWhorter, of Wilmington, spent a week at the delightful home of Mrs. Samuel Vail in Dutch Neck.

The circus on Tuesday evening attracted the usual crowd in the early evening. A balloon ascended with a man hanging on a horizontal bar. It was stated that "all Delaware City turned out" to see the performance.

TOWNSEND TOPICS.

Millard Webb is quite sick.

Miss Ginn, of Baltimore, has been visiting Miss Josie Staats.

Mrs. J. S. Lattomus spent Thursday and Friday in Philadelphia.

John S. Townsend, of Philadelphia, is visiting his parents, near town.

Mrs. L. S. Waller, of New London, Conn., visited friends here during the week

Mr. Williams and Mr. Voshell, of Little Creek, spent Sunday with Mr. Walker.

W. A. Scott has added a bath room to his dwelling, putting in hot and cold water.]

Mrs. James Wilson and son, of Torresdale, Pa., are guests at her parents here.

Miss Jennie Marley, of Delaware City, has been spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. I. N. Harman, near town.

We are glad to learn that John Townsend and his little daughter Margaret, both of whom have been quite sick, are getting better.

At a meeting of the School Board on Wednesday night, Miss Lizzie Disch was elected as teacher of the 2d Department. Miss Julia Staats will teach the Fieldsboro school. Miss Josie Staats has been appointed teacher of the Stump's Corner school, and Miss Retta Townsend teacher fo the Levels.

AYER'S PILLS

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills, and testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night."—G. W. BOWMAN, 26 East Main St., Carlisle, Pa.

CURE CONSTIPATION.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE.

Miss Fannie Staats, of Middletown, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. N. H. Rambo, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mr. B. F. David, Jr.

Miss Bertha and Mabel Lyster, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. S. C. Derrickson.

Miss Lucy Wilkinson and Miss Sarah Beck, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. O. P. Hurlock.

Mr. William H. Churchman, of Wilmington, made a business trip to this locality on Wednesday.

Albert Boyer, son of T. R. Boyer, met with a painful accident on Wednesday by a kick from a horse.

Miss Jessie R. Staats, who has been visiting the Misses Elliott at Summit Bridge, returned home Thursday.

Miss Ella M. Jarrell and Miss Mary Staats, of Philadelphia, will return to their home next Monday, after spending several weeks with relatives here.

Miss Maggie Jackson, of Dover, and Mr. Victor and Howard David, of Philadelphia, are visiting B. F. David, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Staats, Miss Carrie J. Staats, and Miss Joanna R. Lynam are spending the week at Atlantic City.

Rev. W. R. Mowbray, who has been on a three weeks vacation, returned to his pulpit last Sunday at Friendship M. E. Church.

MY MARYLAND,

The public schools of Cecil county will open September 1st—next Tuesday.

The Democratic State Convention held at Ocean City nominated Hon. Joshua W. Miles for Congress, by acclamation.

By an act of the last Legislature, all potatoes are to be sold by weight, 56 pounds to the bushel, under penalty of $10 for each offence.

The Talbot *Times*, published at Trappe and edited by Rev. Burton S. Highly President of the Pennisula Press Association, has been sold to Percival Mulikin, of that town.

Mr. John G. Angelo celebrated his eight-first birthday on Saturday at his home, in Pocomoke City. He is a shipsmith and on his birthday worked a full day of ten hours at some of the heaviest work he is called upon to handle.

Extensive preparations are being completed for the annual exhibition of the Cecil county fair, which will be held next month. The grounds have been improved in many ways, several new buildings having been erected. The track is now being put in condition for trotting.

—John Boots, of Chespeake City, was whipped at the whipping post in Elkton on Monday for beating his wife. He was the first man in Cecil county to be thus punished, the special law for wife beaters being of recent date. The lash was borrowed from Sheriff Gillis of New Castle county, Delaware, and a whipping post built for this occasion.

A six months old infant girl, supposed to have been abandoned, was found along the public road about three miles from Elkton on Wednesday afternoon. It was well dressed and respectable looking; a bundle of clothing and a bottle of milk were beside the little one. It will be taken by the authorities to a home in Baltimore. The case has caused quite a commotion, and had not the waif been found when it was, it would donbtless have died from exposure.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, widow of the great divine, was 84 years old on Wednesday.

Hoke Smith, has retired from the Cabinet, because of his financial views and the President has appointed ex-Gov. Daniel B. Francis, of Missouri, to succeed him as Secretary of the Interior. Gov. Francis has been prominent in Democractic politics and is a strong advocate of sound money.

The foreign missionary societies of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches have come out with a statement that they consider their interests will be greatly damaged if a free silver candidate is elected. This fact was brought to light by investigations which Miss Helen Varick Boswell made in pursuance of a scheme for reaching the wives of farmers.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, eldest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mr. Harry P. Whitney, oldest son of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, were married on Tuesday at the Vanderbilt's Newport home the "Breakers." The bride is described a sweet, sunny girl of 20, with "no airs" at all and the bridegroom a very exemplary young man of 24, much devoted to business, and Cupid and Croesus are to be congratulated upon their success in uniting two such charming young millionaires. The wedding gifts are modersly estimated to be worth $250,000.

The dry goods firm of Hilton, Hughes & co., of New York City, the old A. T. Stewart house, has failed, having made an assignment this week. For over half a century it has been one of the largest houses in the trade, the building itself which was built by A. T. Stewart, cost over a million dollars. The manager of the concern says: "The immediate cause of the assignment," can be attributed to the stringency in the money market. Another cause, of course, is the general depression in all lines of business. It is a fact that a man with $1,000,000 in United States bonds cannot borrow more than a couple of hundred thousands of dollars on his securities. The difficulty in securing loans on a stock of dry goods will therefore be appreciated." Mr. Gillan added that he believed that the assets would undoubtedly exceed the liabilities. The difficulty was to realize upon them quickly. On account of the failure over one thousand persons, employes of the firm are out of work. The force number ed 1400 until recently when it was reduced because of the falling off of the business.

Kelley's $4.50 For $2.50.

30 DAYS SPECIAL.—For 30 days only, we offer you the following bargain lot of strictly pure and standard goods; 5 quart bottles pure California wines (sherry port, catawba, blackberry and Rhine), one quart bottle pure rye whiskey, (five years old) and one bottle extra quality champagne, and the whole lot, 7 bottles, goes for $2.50 the honest market value of which is $4.50. No other house can give you so much value for your money, as the one and only reliable, Family Liquor Store of James A. Kelley. S. W. Cor. Tenth and Shipley Sts. Wilmington, Del.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Democrats of Kent County nominate their county ticket on Tuesday, September 8th. It takes three sets of delegates—one for Constitutional Convention, another for Legislative ticket and Levy Court, and a third for sheriff and coroner.

The Addicks Republicans of this county decided on Saturday to hold primaries September 5th for a full Legislative and Constitutional Convention ticket. It is reported that the Single Taxers have made a dicker with Mr. Addicks and that under pledges from him they are to endorse his ticket, county and State. What do sensible Republicans think of this?

The Democratic Sound Money League of the State of Delaware was organized in Wilmington on Tuesday evening, some 200 of the leading business Democrats taking part. Officers were elected, and John S. Rossell, Esqr., and Gen. J. Park Postles, of New Castle county; Edward Ridgely and Hon. James Williams, of Kent county; and ex-Governor Charles C. Stockley and Col. W. M. Ross, of Sussex county, were named as delegates to the Indianapolis Convention Col. Singerly, of the "Record" made the address of the evening. The members of the League are said to be as much opposed to L. Irving Handy for Congress as to Bryan for the White House.

The bolt against the nomination of Ebe W. Tunnell has come in the way of a protest mass meeting held in Wilmington, Thursday night. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Strong resolutions were passed setting forth that Mr. Ford was defeated because he is a Catholic, and that the candidate named is "a weak and pliant man, a tool in the hands of politicians." Their resolutions close with "we repudiate the betrayal of sacred rights by the Dover convention. We denounce its departure from established party custom, and we hold that every Democrat will render a true service to liberty and freedom by condemning at the polls the treachery, intollerance and bigotry of the Dover convention."

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

At the Elkton Fair September, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Best bushel Fulcaster Wheat	$5 00
Best bushel Red Wheat	5 00
Best bushel Fultz Wheat	5 00
Best bushel Oats	5 00
Best baskets Turnips	2 50
Best basket Nutmeg Cantaloupe	2 50
Best Hubbard Squash	1 50
Best basket Acme Tomatoes	1 50
Best basket Purple Peach Tomatoes	1 50
Best basket Stone Tomatoes	1 50
Best basket White Potatoes	5 00
Best Light Icing Watermelon	1 50
Best Dark Icing Watermelon	1 50
Heaviest Watermelon	5 00
Heaviest Pumpkin	5 00
Best Exhibit Canned Vegetables, three kinds, in glass	5 00
Best Preserved Pears, in glass	2 50
Best Display Jellies, five kinds	5 00
Best Canned Pears, in glass	5 00
Best Canned Peaches, yellow, in glass, 1896	5 00
Best Canned Tomatoes, in glass, 1896	5 00
Best Canned Tomatoes, in glass	5 00
Best Display Pickels, three kinds in glass	2 00
Best Chili Sauce	1 50
Best Pepper Sauce	1 50
Best Display Spiced Fruit, three kinds in glass	5 00
Best Exhibit of Preserves, three varieties, in glass	5 00
Best Chow Chow	1 50
Best Exhibit Canned Fruit, in glass three varieties, 1896	5 00
Best Article Cotton Embroidery	5 00
Best Article Silk Embroidery	5 00
Best Two Pounds Butter	2 50
Best Pound Cake, Mr. Jos. L. Wells, a barrel of Vinsinger's Flour, value	5 00
Best Loaf of Bread, made from their flour, Wm. Lea & Son's Co., offers a barrel of Clifton Flour, value	5 00
Best Loaf of Bread, made from this flour, Levis & Sons, a barrel of Pillsbury Flour, value	5 00
Best Dozen Maryland Biscuits, Mr. J. Paul Brown, One Dozen Superior Cabinets, value	5 00

Tunis Lumber Company. Best three turkeys, of 1896, one male and two females, $5.00.

Baltimore Sun, annual subscription to the daily edition; for best pair Shoats.

Every Evening, annual subscription for heaviest head Cabbage. Value $3.00.

Philadelphia Record, annual subscription to the daily and Sunday editions for each of the following; value of each $5.00. Best twelve ears Yellow Corn; best twelve ears White Corn; best bale Timothy Hay.

The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, of Albany, N. Y., a year's subscription for each of the following; value $2.50. Mountain Sweet Watermelon; best basket Fall Apples; best basket Sweet Potatoes; best basket Beauty of Hebron Potatoes; best basket White Star Potatoes; best twelve specimens Fall Pears; best basket Early Rose Potatoes; best basket State of Maine Potatoes; heaviest Cantaloupe; best half peck Yellow Onions.

American Agriculturist. the Farm, Garden and Household paper, a year's subscription for each of the following value $1.50. Best half dozen Cucumbers; best three heads Flat Dutch Cabbage; best three Egg Plants.

Elkton Appeal, a year's subscription for each of the following: Best quart of Lima Beans; best Jennie Lind Cantaloupes; best Apple Jelly; six heaviest Hen Eggs; best glass of Currant Jelly.

The Cecil Whig, a year's subscription for each of the following: Best spiced Peaches; best Tomato Catsup; best Sweet Potato Custard; best Chocolate Cake; best dozen Beets for table.

The Cecil Democrat, a year's subscription for each of the following: Cuban Queen Watermelon; best Green Apple Pie; best Blackberry Jam; best Quince Jelley; best dozen Cayenne Peppers.

The Cecil News, a year's subscription for each of the following: Best Yellow Tomato Preserves; best three Scallopped Squashes; best Peach Butter, best Sponge Cake; best basket Fall Pippen Apples.

Niagara Falls.

The Pennsylvannia Railroad Company's ten-days excursions to Niagara Falls present the most advantageous method of witnessing this wonderful example of Nature's works.

The remaining excursions of the series will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on August 20, September 5 17 An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days will be sald at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Watkins and Rochester in either direction and at Buffalo returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each occursion.

An additional attrsotion to the tour of September 5 will be Canada's Grand industrial Fair, which is to be held at Toronto from August 31st to September 12, which will have new and varied attractions. Toutists on this excursion will be granted greatly reduced rates between Niagara Falls and Toronto in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting this great exposition. For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Tourist Agent, Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. At druggist or shoe stores. By mail 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

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Of the finest grades manufactured. We court opposition and defy competition, and to satisfy yourself call and examine our goods and be convinced.

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Men's Suits at $3.75 better ones at $6.00, and still better at $10.

Superfine Clay Diagonal Suits at $10.

Children's Suits from $1 to $5 each.

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Spring Overcoats from $4 to $10.

In our Custom Department we have an enormous variety of the latest and most fashionable styles from which we can fill orders in 24 hours' time. Campaign Uniforms of all descriptions.

Our Military Department is also a special feature of our establishment. Bands, Colleges, Academies, U. S. Army and National Guard Uniforms for officers and men at the shortest notice.

Samples sent on application and estimates cheerfully given.

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Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar, No. 518 Market Street, Philadelphia.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the accounts of ladies, also to those of Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Guardians, and Receivers.

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WANTED, persons to accept, GRATIS, of view of future orders: rubber stamps in their own name for marking clothing, books etc. Write plainly and enclose four postage stamps to defray mailing, packing, etc. H. F. MAYNARD, 10 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio. Agents wanted for rubber stamps, rubber type, seals, daters; write letter signs, "Bottled Electricity," for catarrh and pain, electric belts, etc. Write for agents' terms.

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Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills.

Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills have a greater sale on less advertising, where best known, than any other pill in the world. Eat good food, and take one of Dr. Deane's pills after each meal. Your stomach, liver, and bowel troubles will disappear. White wrapper if constipated, yellow if bowels are loose.

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POULTRY FOOD and Cholera Preventive.

Prepaired only at Vaughan's Pharmacy West Main street, Middletown, Delaware, is highly recommended by those who have used it. It will keep the fowls in good healthy condition, it being just as true of "birds" as anything else that "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." It will PREVENT CHOLERA, the disease so much dreaded by poultry men, and the hens being healthy will lay more eggs, and every good housewife knows that there is more money in eggs than from any other source of revenue the farm offers.

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VAUGHAN'S Pharmacy,

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In each county for one year to hire and superintend agents. $85 a month. State age, experience and references. Enclose stamp. THE HUBBARD CO., 102 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Land Surveying promptly attended to and lines accurately defined.

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President—G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, W. S. Letherbury; S. S. Holten, Charles H. Howell, Geo. V. Feverley.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, L. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds' Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG 29. 1896

MIDDLETOWN MARKETS.

PRODUCE.

Creamery Butter, lb	21@23c
Country Butter, lb	15@18c
Eggs, doz	11@13c
Lard, lb	6@8c
New Potatoes	20@25
Spring chickens	12@14c
Tomatoes	10@15
Peaches	25@50
Corn per doz.	6@8
Apples per basket	20@25c
Cantaloupes per basket	25@35c

GRAIN.

Wheat, No. 1, bus	57c
Wheat, No. 2, bus	55c
Timothy Seed, bus	2 60
Clover Seed, bus	5 50
Corn, yellow, bus	26c
Corn, cob, bus.	26c
Oats, bus.	20c

Of Interest To Farmers

WHY IS GRASS FAILING AND SORREL INCREAISNG.

We find the greatest drawback with the farmers to-day is the shortage in grass crops. Heavy fertilizer bills and poor grass crops are bringing our farmers to the verge of bankruptcy. We would advise them to call a halt in general and do as a great many are now doing through Carroll, Harford, Frederick and Cecil Counties, Md.; Adams, York, Lancaster and Chester Counties, Pa.; go to liming so as to regulate your overcharged acid soils. Lime will neutralize your acid poisoned soils, increase its power and bring it back into a healthy condition and cause your grass to grow in abundance.

Your soil contains an inexhaustible supply of all the elements of crop material and a good agricultural lime is the cheapest and most profitable mode to be adopted by the farmer, as lime in its quick state will only cost from three to four dollars per ton delivered anywhere in Delaware and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Would suggest that farmers contemplating buying lime, purchase a lime as nearly pure as possible. The less Magnesia and other refuse substances the lime contains the more valuable it is. Do not rate or compare the price of lime for what it sells per bushel but figure out the analysis and see in which lime you are getting the most soluble lime, at the same time remembering that it is not the bulk or weight of Silica, Oxide of Iron or Magnesia that you need as such limes are dear at half price. The purer the lime the better it will act, the less it will take and the longer it will last.

It is very important for the farmer to consider the quality of the lime before buying it. It will not pay to handle the common grades of lime when you can buy the very best at about the same or at least within a cent or two per bushel. It is not cheap lime but good acting agricultural lime, free from Magnesia and other mineral impurities, that the farmer needs. Get a first class agricultural lime. It will pay you much better. Some farmers for a half cent or a cent less per bushel will buy the cheapest lime that is offered when they are actually losing at times as much as 50 per cent. of their investment by getting an inferior quality.

CORN SOUP.

Not every housekeeper knows that a delicious soup may be made of Indian corn. Cut from the cob enough corn to make one pint, cutting carefully and merely opening the kernels of the ear the first time the knife passes over it it, afterwards scraping carefully so as to remove the contents of the kernels and leave the shell of them clinging to the cob. Add to the corn a pint of white stock or hot water. Let it cook for ten minutes. Meantime, add a sliced onion to a quart of milk and bring the milk to the boiling point. Add it to the corn and thicken it with a table spoonful of butter and melted to a creamy consistency with a little of the hot soup. Stir it in and let the soup simmer ten minutes longer. Strain it and press through the purer seive all the and onion will go through. Add a liberal tablespoonful of butter and a cupful of half-inch squares of brown bread or of croutons souffles and serve it as hot as possible.

Resolutions of Thanks.

"Busied with the body politic," writes an Arkansas editor, "I neglected my own, till malaria swamped me, alternately chilling and consuming. I had more headaches than a barrel of Jersey lightning. An old medical friend advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and it cured me. Then there was a ratification meeting up at our house—resolutions of thanks to Dr. Pierce and my medical friend were unanimously adopted. Both of them can always have position in this paper, next to reading matter." The medicine cures and expels ague and other miasmatic diseases by rousing the torpid liver to activity. It purifies the blood, so surely and certainly that, once used, it is always in favor.

"The minister looked so feeble this morning when he began to preach that I was afraid he would break down.

"Well."

"After he began his sermon I was afraid he wouldn't."

HARVESTING ONIONS.

Directions Given In a Farmers' Bulletin by Horticulturist R. L. Watts.

Onions should be promptly harvested at maturity. Harvesting should begin when most of the necks have turned yellow and are considerably withered. Although there is generally still quite a number of green tops when the main crop is ready for harvesting, the bulbs of these will thoroughly ripen if pulled along with the others. It is not safe to postpone the harvesting on account of a few green tops. If left too long in the ground, the bulbs are liable to reroot, especially if there are frequent showers, and the quality of the bulbs is injured. Promptness in harvesting is not quite so important if the transplanting system is followed, as in this case the crop usually matures at a dry season.

The pulling of the crop is not an expensive operation if the bulbs are large and do not set too deep in the ground. Boys may be most economically employed in this work. The plants are simply pulled by the hand and deposited in windrows containing the onions from three or four rows. The crop is left in these windrows until fully cured, which will require from a week to ten or more days. On bright days the curing will be hastened by stirring with a wooden rake. The bulbs must be raked very gently to prevent bruising, which causes them to decay rapidly, special precautions being necessary in this respect with foreign varieties.

If there is danger of a rainy season, the crop may be cured in open sheds or on a barn floor. The bulbs of white varieties must be handled with greater care than those of the red and yellow sorts. If the rays of the sun are very hot, the onions should be gathered in piles, each containing enough onions to make about a barrel and then protected by thin layers of straw. This will prevent the sun from turning exposed portions of the onions green. After the crop is cured the bulbs are sorted, topped if desired and properly stored. All weeds and refuse should be removed from the plantation, and, if possible, a fall crop grown on the land. Celery is highly profitable to follow onions where the soil is favorable to the growth of this vegetable. Cowpeas or turnips may be sown or a crop of pickling onions raised.

A Vigorous Timothy Sod.

There is no better proportion for a vigorous timothy sod than to sow alsike clover seed with it, according to American Cultivator, authority for the following: Alsike is better than the common red clover, because it does not grow so rank as to smother the grass sown with it. Besides this, when the alsike grows up the second year and seeds with its first and only crop, after alsike has seeded, the entire plant dies, and its roots, scattered through the soil, begin at once to rot, furnishing an abundance of plant food for the grass roots. Up to the time the alsike clover is cut the timothy will not make much growth, but so soon as the alsike is out of the way the timothy shoots up, and its roots spread so that a complete sod is very quickly formed.

A good growth of alsike clover and a second crop of timothy, the latter 1½ tons per acre, have been grown in the northern states the same year. With the common red clover there is a second growth, which keeps the timothy back so that it does not fill the ground until the third year. Though red clover is a biennial, it lasts longer than the alsike, for one reason, probably, because it is a more uncertain seeder. If red clover fails to seed through too frequent cutting, its life may be continued until the third year and possibly longer. This is true also of most other biennials.

Baling Hay.

In reply to a query about baling hay direct from meadows the editor of The Hay Trade Journal thus replies in the columns of The Rural New Yorker:

This is done along the Hudson river, where the hay is put aboard barges and sent to New York city for immediate use. The hay is put up in large bales, weighing 150 to 200 pounds, but loosely pressed, and even then, oftentimes, this hay gets hot and loses in value very materially. My advice is to have the hay well cured before pressing, as it would be disastrous to press it from the field and put it in store. Only immediate use could prevent it from heating and being a total loss. I made an experiment in this direction a number of years ago. The hay taken from the meadow was in good condition to go into the barn. I had several bales of it pressed, allowed it to remain in the store for 30 days and then dumped it in the river, as it was absolutely worthless.

Item In Sweet Potato Culture.

Professor Halsted is credited with the following:

Some use sulphur and some lime in sweet potato growing. Lime will give a chunky tuber, but with sulphur the skin is smooth and of good color. Sulphur grown potatoes and others not treated were shown at the Trenton fair, N. J., and after it was over were put in a gunny sack and sent home in a box. When opened, the sulphur treated were sound, but the others were all used up. The results in all experiments with lime and sulphur are six to one in favor of sulphur.

Watering Horses.

It used to be the rule to keep horses from drinking at noon or night after they had been working through the forenoon or afternoon until they had eaten their feed and had cooled down. This was considered necessary in order to prevent injury from taking cold water while the system is heated. But this is cruel to the horses, as they cannot eat what they should if they are parched with thirst. The better way is to give each horse in the middle of the forenoon a pail of water into which a small quantity of oatmeal has been stirred. This will refresh and invigorate the horse without doing any injury and will prevent him from being injured by drinking freely at noontime. The drink, being nourishing, rallies the strength and enables the animal to do a great amount of work without failure.—American Cultivator.

Reservoirs In Nebraska.

J. A. Ford tells in The Irrigation that reservoirs are easily and cheaply constructed. They are made by throwing up embankments of earth to the height of from six to eight feet; then the water is pumped in, and cattle or horses are turned in and driven about until the bottom and sides are thoroughly puddled. Sometimes heavy clay is hauled from some clay bed or bank and thrown over the bottom and sides. Again, the farmers hitch their horses to a drag or scraper and drive the team around within until the bottom and sides are securely packed and made water tight.

Alfalfa In Indiana.

After extensive experiments with alfalfa the Indiana station concludes that it requires clean land and one year to establish itself, as it is delicate till its roots get deep into the soil. If the subsoil is compact, deep subsoiling is necessary, and if wet it must be underdrained. In no case will alfalfa yield more than two cuttings per year in Indiana without irrigation.

FALLOW FIELDS.

These Are No Longer Favored—Seeding With a Catch Crop Advised.

In former times it was a common practice among farmers to allow a field to lie fallow for one season in order to increase its fertility. The advisability of this process is extremely questionable, according to H. W. Wiley, who has the following to say on the subject in a report from the division of chemistry, United States department of agriculture.

During a moderately dry summer there is probably very little loss experienced by plowing a field after the spring rains and keeping its surface sufficiently well cultivated during the summer to prevent the growth of weeds. In the absence of heavy rainfall the stores of available nitrogen in such a soil will undoubtedly be increased during the summer. But in case of heavy rains, producing a thorough saturation and leaching of the soil, the losses in a field lying fallow during the summer will be very great, and it is not well at any time to take the risk.

It is advisable, therefore, instead of allowing the fields to lie fallow, to seed them with a catch crop, such as barley, rye or peas, which may retain the products of nitrification. When the time comes for seeding the field with the intended crop the catch can be turned under with the plow and, in the process of decay, furnish again the nitrogenous food in an available form. This practice should never be neglected in fields which lie over during the winter in preparation for planting during the following spring.

Of course this statement does not apply so particularly to fields which may be plowed late in the autumn, after the activity of the nitrifying ferments is practically suspended for the winter. In a temperate climate fields may be plowed late in November or during the month of December and the freshly turned soil be exposed to the action of the weather during the winter without great danger of loss.

In many localities even an earlier period might be chosen for the autumn plowing, which should be deep or accompanied by subsoiling. The loosened soil should be brought into good tilth and thus form an absorbent which will hold large quantities of moisture, becoming available for the following season during the period of deficient rains.

Cost of Irrigating.

The expense of an irrigating plant and the cost of operating it will depend upon the distance the water has to be raised and carried to get it upon the land as well as the method of moving it. Professor Taft of the Michigan Agricultural college says that a windmill with a pump, well and reservoir, suitable for from three to five acres, should not cost more than from $300 to $500 if the water does not have to be raised more than 40 feet, and there would be comparatively little expense for operating it.

"A pumping plant, operated by a steam or gasoline engine, suitable for 20 acres and capable of supplying 50 or 60 acres, would cost perhaps $1,000. The cost of fuel for the latter would perhaps be 15 cents per acre for elevating the water required for one application, reckoning it at 1 per cent per horsepower for each hour operated, while for the steam engine it would be about twice that amount. Using a steam engine and a centrifugal pump, water for one application for 10 acres can be raised 40 feet for about $4, including cost of attendance, and $5 will distribute it upon the land, making the cost, aside from the interest upon the investment, rather less than $1 per acre. With a gasoline engine it would be $1.50 for fuel and $5 for applying the water, or 65 cents per acre for each application."

SECOND GROWTH OF CLOVER.

It Makes Hay of Fine Quality—Clover Seed a Profitable Crop.

No part of the growth of clover is more important for increasing soil fertility or more valuable for the farmer than is that made during the latter part of summer, after the first crop has been removed. It is always less in bulk than the first crop, but the hay made is of finer quality and has a greater nutritive value than the first in proportion to its weight. The fact that there is progressive development of the clover plant during the entire season shows the mistake of farmers in olden times in plowing under clover in June for wheat. There is an immense increase in clover roots during the second growth. It is at this time, too, that the greatest number of the nodules are formed on clover roots by means of which the air in the soil is decomposed and its nitrogen is made available.

Growing clover seed is made one of the most profitable crops that the farmer can produce. It always follows a crop of clover grown for hay, which of itself pays the use of the land, leaving the clover seed and the extra hay crop as clear profit. The clover seed scattered in harvesting is by no means lost. It remains in the soil for years, and as successive strata are brought to the surface by the plow it will increase the chances of a good clover catch. This second growth does not always seed well. The farmer can soon know how this is by going into the field and examining the heads. A yield of six or eight seeds per head will give a fair crop. If much less than this the clover should be cut earlier and made into hay. The earlier the hay is made the better will be the chances for getting it in without much staining. The hay should be cured in the cock, for it will turn black if exposed to rains. Clover left for seed is necessarily left later, and is usually very black when it is got into the mow or stack. It cannot well be thrashed until cold weather, because there will be some heating of the partly dry clover. But the seed will not be injured, as it will be protected by the chaff, explains American Cultivator, the authority here quoted.

If it is desired to leave clover a third year after seeding it can be done by cutting the clover several times in a season, taking a small hay crop each time after the first and never allowing the clover to seed. Three, four and even five hay crops may thus be taken. Land thus treated will be in fine condition to produce a good corn or potato crop if plowed the following spring. But there may be cases when the field will be needed for hay, and the clover thus kept to its third year will show a strong tendency to seed with its first crop and then die off. It should therefore be cut just as soon or a little before it is in blossom, and it will then be richer than clover hay grown the second year after sowing.

Here and There.

A Connecticut farmer sprays with steam power. He mounts a portable steam engine on a wagon and uses it to work the pump.

At the Vermont station spraying with bordeaux gave 270 bushels of potatoes free from blight, unsprayed acres of the same field giving only 90 bushels.

John B. Noble, East Windsor, Conn., has been appointed state dairy commissioner by Governor Coffin.

At the New York state experiment station since July, 1890, there have been collected and analyzed by this station over 2,700 samples of commercial fertilizers, manufactured by over 120 different firms.

Catarrah Cannot be Cured

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props. Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75 cents.

"Can I sell you a nice, cheap trunk to-day?" asked the urbane dealer.

"And what the divil do OI be afther wantin' a thrunk?"

"To put your clothes in, of course."

"And go naked? Be me sowl, not a bit av it."

For Over Fifty Years.

An Old and well tried remedy.—Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers or their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cent a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask or Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and get no other kind.

Dunkorst—In these days a woman can generally hold her own.

Davis—Yes; everything but her own tongue.

Oh! woman fair, that you are heir
To many a woe, alas, we know;
And through the world you often go
With weary step, and sad and slow,
When of your ills you rid might be,
By using that safe remedy:
"F. P., F. P., F. P., F. P."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has rescued many a periled life. It is especially prepared for women. Cures "Female Weakness," displacements of pelvic organs, irregularities and painful periods. Send for free pamphlet or 10 cents for Book of 168 pages on Woman's Diseases. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Guest—This is a new patent fire escape. I always carry it, so in case of fire I can let myself down from the hotel window. See?

Clerk (thoughtfully)—I see. Our terms for guests with fire escapes are invariably cash in advance.

Disease attacks the weak and debilitated Keep yourself healthy and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.

Cures of scrofula in severest forms, like goitre, swelled neck, running sores, hip disease, sores in the eyes.

Cures of Salt Rheum, with its intense itching and burning, scald head, tetter, etc.

Cures of Boils, Pimples, and all other eruptions due to impure blood.

Cures of Dyspepsia and other troubles where a good stomach tonic was needed.

Cures of Rheumatism, where patients were unable to work or walk for weeks.

Cures of Catarrh by expelling the impurities which cause and sustain the disease.

Cures of Nervousness by properly toning and feeding the nerves upon pure blood.

Cures of That Tired Feeling by restoring strength. Send for book of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

To C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

OUR OWN MAKE!

McLEAR & KENDALL CO,

now offer a full line of

Leather Top Buggies for $100.

And it is a good buggy. No snide. No hum bug. No shoddy. But a Buggy that not only looks well, but will WEAR WELL. The best hickory wheels, "OUR OWN MAKE," steel axles. Steel tire and all-wool cloth. The best paint and varnish. Don't buy a snide buggy when you can get a good one for.

$100

BICYCLES! BICYCLES!

THE BELMONT

Fitted with the BEST TIRE on Earth.

THE DUNLOP

$60.

Easy running, strong and good.

BEST QUALITY.

A full line of all styles of CARRIAGES to which we INVITE Examination.

Ninth, King and French, Sts

WILMINGTON, Delaware.

AGENTS WANTED $10 TO $20 A DAY.

LIFE of McKINLEY ...and HOBART...

Republican Candidates for President and Vice President, by Robert P. Porter, the noted journalist, present editor of the Cleveland World, and intimate friend of McKinley for twenty years. Absolutely the only authentic Life of McKinley published. For more than two years in preparation, and the only work that has received the endorsement of Maj. McKinley and his most intimate friends. No book equal to it as a seller. Everybody wants the book published at McKinley's Home. Porter's book sells at sight. Readers will accept no other. A gold mine for live, active workers. Our agents are clearing from $10 to $20 a day. Chance for thousands of others to do as well. This is the opportunity of your life. The highest commission paid. Order Outfit Now. Send 20c. (stamps taken) as an evidence of good faith, which amount will be refunded with agent's first order, if it is only for one book, making Outfit Free. Books on time. Charges prepaid, leaving profits clear Act quick or while you are waiting others will cut you out.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Fits Cured

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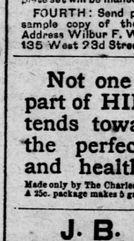

A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding "Membership" and "Official Correspondents."

SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause.

THIRD: We publish a large line of documents covering all phases of the Tariff question. Complete set will be mailed to any address for 50 cents

FOURTH: Send postal card request for free sample copy of the "American Economist." Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d Street, New York.

Not one part but *every* part of HIRES Rootbeer tends toward making it the perfect temperance and healthgiving drink.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

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Come and examine my stock of Bicycles before purchasing. Don't pay $100.00 for a wheel until you have seen our famous

BELMONT, price $55

The Belmont is a standard wheel and just as good as any $100.00 wheel on the market. Equipped with all modern improvements, wooden handle bars, barrel hubs, pneumatic saddle, any tire you wish and any color of enamel you wish. All wheels made to order and delivery guaranteed within six days of order. I am agents also for the Rambler, Cleveland, Robin Hood, Maid-Marian, etc. If you want a good wheel at the right price, come and see the Belmont. I also keep on hand a supply of good second-hand wheels ranging in price from $15.00 to $45.00. Lessons in riding cheerfully given to purchasers. All wheels purchased of me will be kept in repair for one year. Call and examine price lists of great bargains in second-hand wheels. office next door to F. B. Watkins' store on Main Street.

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Jewelry

of all kinds

Call at the old and well known Jewelry Store of

Mrs. Thomas Massey

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Where reliable goods are sold at the lowest prices.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after May 18, 1896, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MA'L P M	EXP. P. M.
Philadelphia	‡7 25	‡10 20	‡2.02	‡3 46	‡5:59	‡11.10
Baltimore	6 25	8.50	12 05	3.00	5:27	6.45
Wilmington	8 13	11.04	2.50	4.27	6:53	11.56
Farmhurst	f 8.22		f 2.58			
New Castle	8 27		3.03		7:06	
State Road	f8 33		f 3.08		f 7:11	
Bear	f8.38		f 3.13		7:16	
Porter	8 45			4 51	7:23	
Kirkwood	8.50	a11.34	f 3.22		7:28	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		f 3.31		f 7:36	
Armstrong	f 9 03				7:40	
Middletown	9 08	11.50	3.40	5 16	7:46	12.39
Townsend	9 17		f 3.48	5.25	7:54	
Blackbird	f 9.22		f 3.52		f 7:59	
Gr'n Spring	f 9.27		f 3.58		f8:05	
Clayton	9 38	12 07	4.05	5 37	8:10	12 57
Smyrna..LV	9 23	11.57	3.52	5.27	8:00	
Brenford	f9.38		f 4.10		f8:15	
Cheswold	f9.43		f 4.15		f 8:21	
Dupont			f 4.18			
Dover	9.58	12 23	4.25	5.56	8:31	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	f12.29	4 31	6.02	8:37	a 1.24
Woodside	f10 08		f 4.37			
Viola	f10.12		f 4.41			
Felton	10 17	f12.40	4.46	6 14		a 1.38
Harrington	10 32	12.58	5.02	6.24		1.50
Farmington	f10 40	a 1.00		f 6.32		
Greenwood	f10.48	a 1 07		f 6.40		
Bridgeville	10.